

REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

Its Civil Government Very Fully Explained

BY ITS REPRESENTATIVE.

SENOR QUESADA—HE CLAIMS THAT THE INSURGENTS HAVE IT REGULARLY ORGANIZED, AND ITS INDEPENDENCE OUGHT TO BE RECOGNIZED—A CIRCUMSTANTIAL STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS—THE GOVERNMENT IS VERY FIRMLY ESTABLISHED, EVEN TO THE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Senor Quesada de Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents, to-day issued the following signed statement to show that the insurgents have a regularly organized civil government whose independence can be recognized:

"It is circulated by the enemies of the cause of the independence of Cuba that they have no government or civil organization to recognize. It is admitted by all that there is a Cuban army which has forced Spain to confess her inability to re-establish her control of the island; the triumphs and hardships of the Cuban soldiers are written up every day, but the more admirable example of the virtue and capacity of the people of Cuba, the creation and working of a civil organization is lost sight of. And yet there is no writer who has visited the island, English or American who has not told the world of the government of the republic of Cuba. At this moment a short sketch of the laws and officers of the republic, cannot fail to interest the American people and serve to dispel any doubt in the mind of senators and congressmen who will be called to vote for a resolution recognizing the republic.

"From the very inception of the revolution the Cubans provided for a civil power. The Cuban revolutionary party which prepared and directed the movement was a civil organization, headed by Jose Marti, most zealous in establishing the paramount influence of the law over the sword. General Gomez then and throughout all the revolution has shown himself desirous that the civil authorities should have the supreme power. When he and Marti landed their first aim was to constitute a provisional government. Gomez, as well as all the other military leaders, recognized Marti as the civil head. After the meeting of Gomez, Maceo and Marti and Mejorana, on May 4, 1895, a call for the selection of representatives of the Cuban people to form a civil government was made, and Marti and Gomez marched to the central provinces to arrange for this important event.

The decrees of that time are always signed by both Gomez and Marti.

"The death of Marti postponed for a time the selection of the representatives but in the beginning of September, 1895, the call previously issued was complied with.

"Representatives from each of the provinces of Santiago, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara and the western part of the island, comprising the provinces of Matanzas and Havana, making twenty in all, were elected to the constituent assembly, which was to establish a civil government, republican in form.

"The constituent assembly, composed of doctors, lawyers and distinguished Cubans, met at Jimaguayu, in the province of Puerto Principe, on the 12th of September, 1895. It was duly organized. It solemnly declared the independence of Cuba and its separation from the Spanish monarchy, and confirmed the existence of the republic of Cuba among the political divisions of the world. The constitution based on Democratic and Republican principles was to be in force two years, unless the freedom of Cuba was obtained previous to the expiration of that time.

"On the 18th of September, the following officers of the government were elected by the constituent assembly in accordance with the terms of the constitution:

"President, Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, of Puerto Principe; vice president, Bartolome Maso, of Manzanillo; secretary of war, Carlos Roloff, of Santa Clara; secretary of the treasury, Severo Pina, of Sancti Spiritus; secretary of the interior, Santiago Garcia Canizares, of Remedios; secretary of foreign relations, Rafael M. Portuondo, of Santiago de Cuba; sub-secretary of war, Marie Moncal, of Matanzas; sub-secretary of the treasury, Joaquin Castillejo, of Santiago de Cuba; sub-secretary of the interior, Carlos Dubois, of Baracoa; sub-secretary of foreign relations, Fernin Valdez Dominguez, of Havana.

"The installation of these officers duly followed. The election of the general in chief and the second in command was then had, and resulted in the unanimous election of Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo, respectively.

"On the same day the constituent assembly elected by acclamation as delegate plenipotentiary and general agent abroad of the Cuban republic, Thomas Estrada Palma.

"During the two years of the Cisneros administration, and up to the present time of Maso's the civil authorities of the republic have exercised their functions throughout the territory controlled by the republic of Cuba which is about three-fourths of the island. There is a civil government in every province who has his subordinates and employees. The provinces are divided into prefectures, under the supervision of the secretary of the interior. The duties of the prefects are various and are subject to special laws. That these prefectures are in working operation, the official telegrams of the Spanish press afford innumerable proofs. General Blanco in a communication to his government under date of March 12, published in all the Madrid papers, says:

"Havana—Captain General to Minister of War: In operations of columns in the east, the military lines of the enemy between Bayamo, Manzanillo and Cauto were broken. ALSO DESTROYING THE CIVIL ORGANIZATION WHICH THEY HAD IN THAT TERRITORY FOR TWO YEARS."

"Documents were filed before the senate committee on foreign relations last April, which were published as document No. 19, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, which proved that the civil government legislated as to commerce, government workshops, manufactures, coast inspectors, postoffices, that stamps have been issued, public schools established, civil marriage provided for; that the public treasury is well organized, taxes being thousands of dollars; President Maso issuing state papers as they became opportune. The military authorities are subordinate to the civil government. In many documents the generals so declare it, and General Gomez,

the commander-in-chief, took the oath to the constitution. In July, 1896, he published the following circular:

"Headquarters of the Army of Liberation.

(CIRCULAR.)

"This headquarters being informed of the unworthy proceedings of some chiefs and officers of the army with regard to the civil authorities of the republic and resolved as it is not to consent in any case nor by any person that the sacred principles of discipline, subordination and morality of the revolution should be disregarded, but that respect should be rendered to the majesty of its democratic institutions. It reminds all chiefs and officers of the inevitable duty which they have to respect the functions of the civil government, according to their rank.

"The military authorities are obliged to give the decisive protection of their force to the civil authorities for the better fulfillment of their duties.

"The chiefs of the corps, divisions and brigades will chastise severely all subordinates against whom any complaint may be made of their bad conduct in this respect, they being answerable to this headquarters for their leniency or indifference. P. Y. L. Roman-ganagans, 22 July, 1896.

"The General in Chief,

(Signed.) "MAXIMO GOMEZ."

"The general report of the civil government of the East, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, for the years 1896 and 1897, quoted in one of Senator Morgan's speeches, confirm every one of our statements and is worthy of perusal. Five newspapers are also published in the republic: El Cubano Libre, La Independencia, El Boletín de la Guerra, La Sanidad, Las Villas. Books have also been published, the first being the primer for the public schools.

"Pursuant to the mandate contained in the constitution of 1895, a constituent assembly was convoked to meet in October, 1897, to revise the laws and to elect new officers. The government council passed an electoral law and twenty-four representatives were chosen from the six provinces by all the citizens of the republic, those in the army as well as civilians; the election was untrammelled by the military. In a notable letter of General Calixto Garcia, a translation of which reached President McKinley, he told how in Santiago de Cuba he gave his vote the same as the soldier and peasant, and how inspiring it was to see the people exercise the right of suffrage in districts controlled entirely by the republic.

"It was a brilliant congress which sat the months of October and November. Dr. Mendez Capote, ex-professor of law in the Havana University, presided. The outgoing secretaries of state, submitted their reports, which were examined and passed upon by committees appointed for the purpose. A new constitution was adopted on the 29th of October, 1897, which will be in force two years, unless independence is obtained beforehand, when an assembly shall be called to provide temporarily for the government and administration of the republic, until a definite constituent assembly shall meet.

"The preamble says: 'We, the representatives of the Cuban people, freely meeting in constituent assembly, convoked by virtue of the mandate contained in the constitution of the 16th of September, 1895, ratify our firm and unshakable resolve of obtaining the absolute and immediate independence of the island in order to establish in it a democratic republic, and inspiring ourselves in the present necessities of the revolution; we decree the following constitution.'

"The constitution determines what is called the republic, who are citizens, their individual and political rights, the officers of the government, their powers and provides for the assembling of the representative bodies. These principal articles are:

"Article 6—Cubans and foreigners will be protected in their religious opinions and in the practice of their respective calls, as long as these are not opposed to public morals.

"Article 8—Education is free in all the territory of the republic.

"Article 10—The electoral right shall be regulated by the government on the basis of universal suffrage.

"Article 17—The administration of justice in reference to civil matters belongs to the civil authorities and its procedure shall be regulated by a law.

"Pursuant to that constitution which is published in document 129 of the Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, the new government was elected as follows:

"President—Bartolome Maso.

"Vice President—Domingo Mendez Capote.

"Secretary of War—Jose Baleman.

"Secretary of Foreign Relations—Andrés Moreno de Latorre.

"Secretary of the Treasury—Ernesto Fontes Sterling.

"Secretary of the Interior—Dr. Manuel R. Silva.

"Sub-secretary of War—Rafael de Cardenas.

"Sub-secretary of the Treasury—Colonel Saturnino Lastra.

"Sub-secretary of Foreign Relations—Nicolas Alberdi.

"Sub-secretary of the Interior—Pedro Auguera Kindelan.

"The said government council appointed Major General Maximo Gomez, general-in-chief, and Major General Calixto Garcia as Lieutenant general.

But the best proof of the existence of

Miraculous Benefit

RECEIVED FROM

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.



ELI P. BABCOCK, of Avoca, N. Y., a veteran of the 3rd N. Y. Artillery and for thirty years of the Babcock & Munsel Carriage Co., of Auburn, says: "I write to express my gratitude for the miraculous benefit received from Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I suffered for years, as result of army life, from sciatica which affected my heart in the worst form, my limbs swelled from the ankles up. I bloated until I was unable to button my clothing; had sharp pains about the heart, smothering spells and shortness of breath. For three months I was unable to lie down, and all the sleep I got was in an arm chair. I was treated by the best doctors but gradually grew worse. About a year ago I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and it saved my life as if by a miracle."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BEVERLY, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. AMOS THOMBLEY, Ellenburgh Cir., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

the Cuban capital and government is the following official telegram published by the Spanish minister. Dupuy de Lome, dated the 22nd of January, 1898, and signed by Senor Congosto, the secretary of the Spanish government in Cuba. It is as follows:

"HAVANA, Jan. 21.

"General Castellanos has taken possession of the village of Esperanza, in the Sierra de Cubitas, where the insurgent government had its headquarters.

"During the stubborn resistance made by the insurgents the government officials escaped.

"The next day, continuing his operation, the same general defeated a body of 2,500 insurgents who were coming to the aid of the government, scattering them in all directions, and killing fifty-nine.

(Signed.) "CONGOSTO."

"The Cubans are willing to rest their case on this testimony of the Spanish government."

(Signed.) "CONZOLO DE QUESADA."

"Charge d'Affaires of the Cuban Republic."

Italian Cruiser's Visit.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Italian Amerigo Vespucci is anchored in the Potomac a few miles down the river below Washington. She is a cadet school ship and is understood to be on a practice cruise. She draws about seventeen feet of water. There was considerable gossip in naval and military circles regarding the visit of this foreign vessel to this city at the critical juncture.

There was unconfirmed gossip of the presence of this vessel at this time was for the purpose of using her as an asylum for the Spanish minister and his staff in case it was found impracticable for them to leave the country by the ordinary means of travel.

Senor Polo, the Spanish minister, when his attention was called to the rumor that the Vespucci might be here to take him away from the country, characterized it as absurd and without any basis of fact.

Madrid's "Yellow Sheet."

MADRID, April 10.—The Pais to-day furnishes its readers with further sensational information from the United States. With startling headlines across its front page, the Pais unfolds "great Yankee infamy," in the shape of the discovery "That an American Trust," is preparing to "work" the Spanish stock exchange as soon as the rupture between Spain and the United States takes place, with the object of ruining Spanish credit by spreading news of fearful Spanish disasters in Cuba.

"contradiction being impossible owing to the fact that cable news for Madrid must pass over the cable leading to the United States." After unfolding this mare's nest the Pais gravely suggests that the Spanish government, should take precautionary measures.

Only a Precautionary Measure.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., April 10.—It is learned on good authority that the master at arms of the cruiser Columbia, a native-born Spaniard, has been transferred to the receiving ship. He has been a naturalized American citizen sixteen years, and it is believed that the transfer is merely a precautionary measure, and not because of any charges of disloyalty against him. He is not and has not been in Irons, and the officers of the Columbia speak very kindly of him as one of the best men in the squadron. The officers of the boat decline to talk except to this extent, and Commodore Schley denies that there is ground truth in a report that it has been discovered this petty officer was disloyal.

Postoffice Robbed.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., April 10.—Last night the postoffice at Sycamore Dale, six miles from here, was robbed of about one hundred dollars' worth of stamps and money and a considerable amount of merchandise out of the store in which the office was kept. The keys to the pouch locks were also stolen. After the robbery the thieves stole two horses, and, after riding here, were turned loose.

William Is Sick.

COLUMBUS, O., April 10.—President James H. Canfield, of the Ohio State University, has received the following letter written by William J. Bryan at Columbus: "I hereby propose to give to the Ohio State University, if agreeable to the trustees, \$250, the same to be invested and the annual proceeds to be used for a prize for the best essay discussing the principles which underlie our form of government."

(Signed.) WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at Logan Drug Company's drug store.

A CLEAR CASE

Of Foul Play—A German Falls Heir to an Estate, Gets Some Money and Then Mysteriously Disappears.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., April 10.—What is undoubtedly a case of foul play is attracting much attention here now. About a year ago a middle aged German, who gave his name as Max Rosse, made his appearance and was employed as a man-of-all-work by a family here. He often spoke of belonging to a wealthy family in Germany, but was compelled to leave home on account of a duel fought there.

Little attention was paid to his stories, as he never received any money from home, and was working for his board and a few dollars a month. A few weeks ago he received notice of his father's death, and last week was informed by letter that his share of the estate was about one hundred thousand dollars, and was sent a draft for \$10,000.

It soon became known that he had that amount and as he was liberal in spending he soon had numerous friends. He decided to invest in real estate here, and had a deal practically closed when he disappeared last Thursday. He had been drinking and no trace of him can be found and it is certain he did not leave on the railroad. He had a large amount of money when last seen and the authorities are unable to find the slightest clue. Instructions are awaited from Germany, when a large reward will likely be offered for his recovery.

To Take Up Coasting Trade.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A dispatch to the World from Berlin, says:

In view of the probable outbreak of hostilities the German admiralty, which at present has not a single ship in West Indian waters, is considering the advisability of sending at least one cruiser for the protection for the political and commercial interests of Germany there. The Hamburg-American line is sending its steamers across to various American ports to take up the coasting trade in event of war breaking out. It is stated that the American coasting steamers will not risk running, fearing capture by Spanish privateers.

Swallow Swallows It.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10.—Rev. S. C. Swallow, of Harrisburg, last night accepted the independent nomination for governor upon the platform "Thou Shalt not Steal" tendered to him at Harrisburg, on March 20, by a delegation of citizens of Philadelphia.

Dr. Swallow was prohibition candidate for state treasurer in November last, polled 115,000 votes in a total of 734,113. It is probable that the Prohibition state convention which meets at Harrisburg, May 19, will choose Dr. Swallow as its candidate for governor.

MOTHERS, DON'T SCOLD

Your Children—They are not to Blame—Try to Help Them.

Many a Wheeling mother on reading this will appreciate the boon the information will bring. Thousands of children have been scolded time and again for a so-called habit, when they are not to blame. Wet beds have been the resting place of the little ones night after night and no amount of scolding or chiding could prevent a repetition. If mothers only knew their little boys and girls were not to blame, they cannot help it. It is not a habit, it is simply weak kidneys. At last a preparation has been found so gentle in its action that the youngest child can take it. We refer to Doan's Kidney Pills, and when the public know it there need be nothing but sweet, dry beds for the children and no more need for scolding. Read what an Ashtabula mother has to say about it:

Mrs. E. B. Cries, No. 239 Prospect street, Ashtabula, says: "I got Doan's Kidney Pills for my little boy 13 years old, who has been since he was 3 years old, troubled with a weakness of the renal organs. At that time he was taken with spasms that physicians attributed to worms. These were checked in time but his kidneys did not regain their strength and, non-retention of urine while sleeping has embarrassed the little fellow very much and caused much annoyance to me. We have had him treated by physicians without his obtaining any relief in that particular way, and you can realize how pleased we are to be able to check it by using Doan's Kidney Pills. Immediately we began his kidneys grew stronger. I know that there are many children that way, and that mothers would be only too glad to learn of a cure. I can without any hesitancy recommend those pills for that and you may refer to me in that respect."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

THOUSANDS of sufferers from

grippe have been restored to health by

One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly

cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia,

grippe, asthma, and all throat and

lung diseases. Charles R. Goetze,

Market and Twelfth streets; Chatham

Sinclair, Forty-sixth and Jacob streets;

A. E. Scheele, No. 607 Main street; Ex-

ley Bros., Penn and Zane streets;

Bowle & Co., Bridgeport.

If the Baby is Teething.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried

remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing

Syrup for children teething. It soothes

the child, softens the gums, allays all

pain, cures wind colic and is the best

remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five

cents a bottle. m-w&f

THE farmer, the mechanic and the

bicycle rider are liable to unexpected

cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel

Salve is the best thing to keep on hand.

It heals quickly, and is a well known

cure for piles. Charles R. Goetze,

Market and Twelfth streets; Chatham

Sinclair, Forty-sixth and Jacob streets;

A. E. Scheele, No. 607 Main street; Ex-

ley Bros., Penn and Zane streets;

Bowle & Co., Bridgeport.

Bank of Wheeling.

CAPITAL \$200,000, PAID IN.

WHEELING, W. VA.

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Allen Brock, Joseph F. Paul,

James Cummins, Henry Blecherson,

A. Reymann, Joseph Seybold,

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Issues drafts on England, Ireland and

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myll. JOSEPH SEYBOLD,

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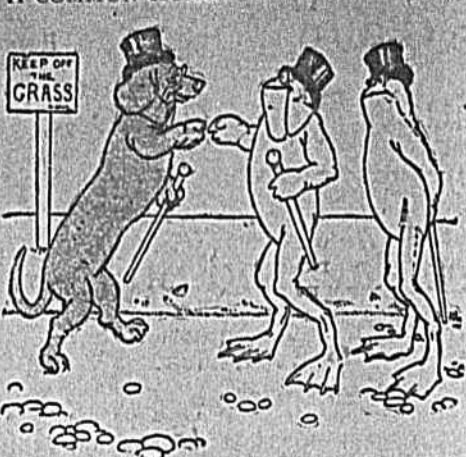
J. A. Miller, Robert Simpson,

E. M. Atkinson, John K. Botsford,

Julius Pollock,

J. A. MILLER, Cashier.

A COMMON HUMAN EXPERIENCE.



1—"Well, well! And who'd have thought of seeing you!"



2—"Come home with me, dear boys, and take pot-luck; the missus 'll be delighted."



3—"What? Washing day! No dinner! Oh!"

